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Author

Corporate Author

Report/Article Title

Handwritten Notes and Calculations by Alvin L. Young
Regarding Herbicide Blue. 1977

Journal/Book Title

Year

Month/Day

Color



Number of Images

0

Description Notes

Includes note following up on letter in item 4862.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ACADEMY

11 Oct 1977

Called Mr MINERS

AV 361-3864

748-3864

I discussed application of H. BLUE this fall. He noted that it must be applied prior to first frost. This fall has been especially moist & hence good weed growth observed. Last proposed week to spray is 24-28 Oct. He will obtain data on rate of application and size of area to be sprayed. Will also coordinate with Base Engineer to see if the above date is acceptable. Will Return Call!

A L. Young

LT Col R C. ZEECK^{replaced}
DEM
Chief, Operations & Maint.

DAVIS-Monthan AFB, AZ
85707

~~DE, Chief Engr. & Maint. Br.~~

DE, COMMANDER.
Col CARLOS M. RUIZ



United States Air Force
Visiting Officers Quarters
P.O. Box 15013
Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona 85703



Combine: X-138
X-139
T-3
T-6
T-7 } 500 gallons
Total (no additional water)

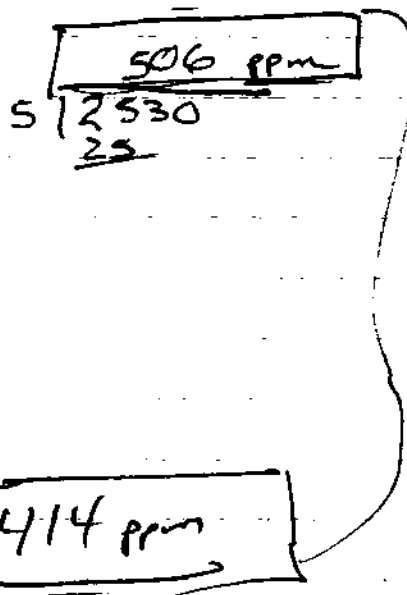
Take 45 gallons of X-124 A
or X-124 B
and Dilute to 500

X-138 240 ppm As
 X-139 105 ppm As
 T-3 245 ppm As
 T-6 1600 ppm As
 T-7 340 ppm As

Calculated 2530

X-101 309
 X-103 360
 X-107 393
 X-120 458
X-125 550

2070



460 ppm

1 950 2925
 4900 2925
 2 15850 50
 4 50 50
 18 5

X-124 A - 2925

X-124 B - 2925

X-137/140 + ~~450~~ gal H₂O (Picloram)
895

2248 ppm (150 gal) + 350 gal H₂O
 (Residue from
 old chemical)

(2/3) 1124 → 742 ppm



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301 lbs ai/gallon — based on 15.4% As.

1 percent = 10,000 ppm
15,000 ppm should equal

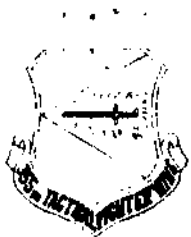
31% Coco E. Sodium Cocodylic Acid

Thus Sample X-101 with 309 ppm (500 ppm), has
been diluted 30 fold.

IF we take 13 gallons and dilute to
15,000 ppm 500 gallon.

15	-	15,000 ppm
30		7,500 ppm
60		3,750 ppm
120		1,875 ppm
240		938
500 gallon		<u>469</u> ppm

Combine X-101
X-103
X-107
X-120
X-125
500 gallons



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Staffing Officers Quarters
P.O. Box 15013
Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona 85708



Subject:

Application of Herbicide BLUE (JI SURPLUS)

To Apply ~ 15 lbs BLUE / Acre

(15 lbs BLUE / 1/2 Acre

OR 15 lbs in 500
gallons of Spray)

Assuming Conc BLUE = 15,000 ppm
Arsenic as Cacodylic Acid
and Sodium cacodylate.

∴ 500 gallons of Spray = 470 ppm As Concentration

sources. Methods that are appropriate will be described and classified according to their applicability to the different groups of pesticides. Until a list of practical methods is available, however, each use of such procedures should be undertaken only as noted in paragraph 165.8 (b)(4) of this section.

(2) If chemical deactivation facilities are not available, such pesticides should be encapsulated and buried in a specially designated landfill. Records sufficient to permit location for retrieval should be maintained.

(3) If none of the above options is available, place in suitable containers (if necessary) and provide temporary storage until such time as adequate disposal facilities or procedures are available. The general criteria for acceptable storage are noted in § 165.10.

§ 165.9 Recommended procedures for the disposal of pesticide containers and residues.

(a) **Group I Containers.** Combustible containers which formerly contained organic or metallo-organic pesticides, except organic mercury, lead, cadmium, or arsenic compounds, should be disposed of in a pesticide incinerator, or buried in a specially designated landfill, as noted in § 165.8(a); except that small quantities of such containers may be burned in open fields by the user of the pesticide when such open burning is permitted by State and local regulations, or buried singly by the user in open fields with due regard for protection of surface and sub-surface water.

(b) **Group II Containers.** Non-combustible containers which formerly contained organic or metallo-organic pesticides, except organic mercury, lead, cadmium, or arsenic compounds, should first be triple-rinsed. Containers in good condition may then be returned to the pesticide manufacturer or formulator, or drum reconditioner for reuse with the same chemical class of pesticide previously contained providing such reuse is legal under currently applicable U.S. Department of Transportation regulations including those set forth in 49 CFR 173.28. Other rinsed metal containers should be punctured to facilitate drainage prior to transport to a facility for recycle as scrap metal or for disposal. All rinsed containers may be crushed and disposed of by burial in a sanitary landfill, in conformance with State and local standards or buried in the field by the

user of the pesticide. Unrinsed containers should be disposed of in a specially designated landfill, or subjected to incineration in a pesticide incinerator.

(c) **Group III Containers.** Containers ~~(both combustible and noncombustible)~~ which formerly contained organic mercury, lead, cadmium, or arsenic or inorganic pesticides and which have been triple-rinsed and punctured to facilitate drainage, may be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Such containers which are not rinsed should be encapsulated and buried in a specially designated landfill.

(d) **Residue disposal.** Residues and rinse liquids should be added to spray mixtures in the field. If not, they should be disposed of in the manner prescribed for each specific type of pesticide as set forth in § 165.8.

§ 165.10 Recommended procedures and criteria for storage of pesticides and pesticide containers.

(a) **General.** (1) Pesticides and excess pesticides and their containers whose uncontrolled release into the environment would cause unreasonable adverse effects on the environment should be stored only in facilities where due regard has been given to the hazardous nature of the pesticide, site selection, protective enclosures, and operating procedures, and where adequate measures are taken to assure personal safety, accident prevention, and detection of potential environmental damages. These storage procedures and criteria should be observed at sites and facilities where pesticides and excess pesticides (and their containers) that are classed as highly toxic or moderately toxic and are required to bear the signal words DANGER, POISON, or WARNING, or the skull and crossbones symbol on the label are stored. These procedures and criteria are not necessary at facilities where most pesticides registered for use in the home and garden, or pesticides classed as slightly toxic (word CAUTION on the label) are stored. All facilities where pesticides which are or may in the future be covered by an experimental use permit or other special permit are stored should be in conformance with these procedures and criteria.

(2) **Temporary storage of highly toxic or moderately toxic pesticides** for the period immediately prior to, and of the quantity required for a single application, may be undertaken by the user at isolated sites and facilities where flooding is unlikely, where provisions are made to

From: 1976 40 CFR 165